The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1882. VOL XXi-NO. 27

SPRING and SUMMER

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS.

MRS. KATE GILL, opposite the Vosheli House, Chestertown, Maryland, takes pleasure in informing the ladies and the public generally, that she has received a ful and complete assortment of new

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

Hats and Bonnets,

THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

Ribbons, Flowers, Trimmings, Tuckings, Ruffings, Worsteds, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Gloves, Corsets, &c.

A full line of Ladies Nice Neckwear.

May 4, 1882.

Eureka!

W. H. LAMBERT.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, Notions, Queensware, and Groceries a specialty,

Such as SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, Syrups, Cocoa, Chocolate, all kinds Canned Goods.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

and Shoulder, Dried Beef,

Choice Family Flour,

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

all at LOWEST prices. Give me a call.

July 6, 1882.

D. B. STEWART,

WITH

T. H. KEPNER,

eneral Commissi Merchants,

and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds

Of Country Produce,

No. 2 Bowley's Wharf,

Baltimore, Md.

Special attention given to the sale of fresh and evaporated Fruits and Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Calves, &c., &c.

Consignments solicited and promptly attended.

Reference—Our Patrons and Citizen's National Bank. [Oct. 12, 1882.

CARROLLTON HOTEL,

Baltimore, Light and German streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

RATE REDUCED TO $3 00 and $2 50 per day according to location of rooms or all above Parlor floor.

Extra Charges for Parlors, Bath and Double Rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest built Hotel in the city.

ELEVATOR runs continuously to all floors

All lines of city passenger cars pass it doors.

Electric Light recently introduced.

F. W. COLEMAN,

March 30, 1882—y MANAGER.

E. W. F. SIMPERS.

BEST brands Roasted Coffees, Teas, Cut, Loaf and Powdered Sugars, Syrups, Chocolate, Cocoa, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Cheese, Corned Shad. For sale by *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

SUGAR Cured Hams and Dried Beef; Choice Family Flour. For sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.

BEST Dry Yeast on the market. For sale by *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

CROCKERY and Glassware, Mason's Improved Glass Jars, Tin and Glass Top Jelly Glasses. Full stock at very low prices. *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

IF you want a nice 2 for 5 or 5 cent Segar, call on *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

DRY Goods and Notions cheap. For sale by *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

STRAW.

The Chestertown Straw Board Company desires to purchase Straw, either to be delivered at their mill or to be hauled by the company. Those anticipating a sale of their straw should have it well put up in stacks or ricks, so as to keep it dry and sound. It must also be free from chaff.

The company is now prepared to make purchases for future delivery.

For further information call on or address

C. T. WESTCOTT, Pres.,

or

T. W. ELIASON, Jr., Treas.,

Chestertown, Md.

June 15, 1882.

C. M. LUCAS

HAS just returned from New York with an assortment of the latest and most fashionable designs in Jewelry, consisting of—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
EAR RINGS,
BREAST PINS
LACE PINS,
PLAIN RINGS,
SET RINGS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
STUDS,
BRACELETS,
CHAINS,
LOCKETS, &c., &c. Also,
ROGERS & BROS. SILVER WARE,

Embracing many beautiful and useful articles, suitable for

Wedding and Christmas Presents.

Chestertown, Dec. 8, 1881.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS.

With every facility we are now prepared to receive GRAIN on consignment, or the highest CASH PRICE paid for the same by

J. R. CLEMENTS, AGENT,

July 6, 1882—tf Chestertown Granary

ORGANS. Any person wishing to buy an Organ or Piano, I think it would be to their interest to call and see me before buying. I am persuaded that I can make it to their interest to do so. At least it will not cost you any thing to talk with me about an instrument.

Yours respct., J. T. TWILLEY.

Sept. 28—3m.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Can procure School Books, Slates, Drawing Books, Composition Books, and in fact everything requisite at school. Give us a call.

M. A. TOULSON,

BOARDLEY'S CORNER. DRUGGIST.

Aug. 24, 1882.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

LUMBER

—FOR—

Spring Trade

AT AS

LOW PRICES

AS THE ADVANCE WILL ALLOW

Terms Liberal

AND

SPECIAL PRICES MADE

FOR LARGE CASH OR CREDIT PURCHASES

Give me a call before sending your orders away from home, and the probabilities are that I will *save you money*, either in cash or quality of material.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.

March 30, 1882.

T. G. WROTH. W. R. ALDRIDGE.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE

Have opened a New Store in Chestertown, next to J. K. Aldridge.

Every thing New, bought for Cash, at Best Cash Rates, and will be sold accordingly.

We keep a Full Line of Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Segars and Tobacco, Crockery, and Everything usually found in a First Class Store.

A lady's nice Kid Glove will be sold for a dollar. Every pair guaranteed not to rip or tear.

Eggs, Butter, Lard, Poultry, and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods, at highest market prices. Give us a trial.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE.

Feb. 16, 1882.

Kerosene or Coal Oil Stoves.

The Golden Star Oil Stoves, the Most Successful Stove Ever Used.

12 *Reasons why you should use the GOLDEN STAR, in preference to all other Oil Stoves:*

1st—It has always been found reliable,
2d—It does all we claim for it.
3d—It is clean, neat, and convenient.
4th—It is made to last many years, and will continue to work well,
5th—It combines all the important improvements, and has patented devices found in no other stove.
6th—It furnishes great power, for the space occupied.
7th—It is warranted to be as represented.
8th—It costs but little for fuel and makes no dirt.
9th—It is a treasure in hot weather, which you cannot afford to dispense with.
10th—It costs but little to buy it and try it.
11th—It cost's no more than the worthless and unsafe imitations.
12th—The double stoves are so constructed, that each stove can be used separately.

THE GOLDEN STAR OIL STOVES,

for sale at manufacturers prices, by

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

June 29, 1882. Chestertown.

Farmers' Goods !

Farmers' Goods ! !

A Large Assortment of

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes,
Forks, Grub Hoes, Picks,
Tree Axes, Hedge Trimmers,
Pruning Knives, Spears,
Saws, Bill Hooks.

Bramble Scythes and Snaths,

Webbing & Buckles for Plow harness;

GARDEN SEEDS,

ROCK SALT ! ROCK SALT !

Plow Lines, Traces, Hames, Farm Bells three sizes; Cow and Sheep Bells, and a large assortment of Sheep Shears.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

April 13, 1882.

RATES OF ICE, for 1882.

3	lbs	5 Cents
5	"	8 "
7	"	10 "
10	"	15 "
16	"	25 "
20	"	30 "
25	"	38 "
35	"	50 "
50	"	70 "
100	"	$1.25

By the Cake, 1 cent per lb.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PERKINS.

June 8, 1882. Chestertown, Md.

T. L. HINES & CO. are prepared to furnish farmers and others with Pumps, Windmills and Tanks, at very reasonable prices. Call and examine their "Success" Force and Suction Pump. Some of our best farmer are using the "Success" Iron Force and Suction Pump, and are thoroughly satisfied with its work. T. L. HINES & CO.

INVITATION.

Strangers passing through the city are cordially invited to visit the store, and make free use of its conveniences; leaving their luggage under check at any of the doors, or in the Luggage Room in the Department of Public Comfort.

Really we meant to have this important department in full operation before everybody got back from sea and mountain. It is made for strangers; and they seem to enjoy it, so far as it has got. It consists of a free Reading Room for gentlemen, a free Resting Room for ladies, free writing-facilities in both, closets, and other little conveniences; a soda and mineral-water fountain that isn't free; and a lunch-room to be added.

We make the great public welcome there, beyond the wont of any other house, so far as we know. We think it will pay us to look after Public Comfort a little, as a means of advertising. There's nothing sly or crooked about it. We want visitors to Philadelphia to have a good time, *and to connect our store with it.*

New things are coming, and fall trade is already begun. New things do not come all together. They come in a steady stream from now till Christmas. And they go in the same way. They have to. You may easily believe it, when you see our house full all the time, of goods and of people taking them away. It would be hardly worth speaking of so obvious a fact, but for the moral; which is: Buy when you find what you want; for tomorrow somebody else will be after it.

New things will crowd upon us now for mention every day. Only a few can get into the papers, except in the most general way. It will be fair to come for whatever you want, and expect to find it.

New foreign wraps have come. There are jersey coats, jersey ulsterettes, pelisses, and others. The writer of this hasn't even seen them. He has only heard of the flutter they are going to make.

Wonderful silks have come. But we must say more about the least of them than we have time for today.

We have neither time nor knowledge today to go into particulars. This is only an early notice that the store is filling up with goods for fall.

We need to say further to you who live at a distance that you needn't go to the city every time you want anything. We take so much pains to send you what you want, that you risk little in writing for goods. Let us know, as nearly as you can, what you want, and we will send you samples and prices, or take other means of finding out exactly what you do want.

John Wanamaker,

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square, PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD ! WOOD!!

Hickory, Oak and Pine.

THE subscriber has purchased 200 cords of the very best seasoned Oak that has been in this market for some time, and is selling it, delivered, at $4.50 per cord; sawed and split at low rates.

This Wood has all been culled over; is full length, clear of knots and small sticks.

KINDLING Wood for sale low.

WILLIAM PERKINS,

Rising Sun, Saloon, Chestertown.

Sept. 4, 1879.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

ACCORDEONS, Mouth Harps and Doll Babies—at HUDGINS' BARBERY.

CANDOR.

"I know what you're going to say," she said,
And she stood up looking uncommonly tall;
"You are going to speak of the hectic fall,
And say you're sorry the summer's dead,
And no other summer was like it, you know.
And I can imagine what made it so.
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," she said;
"You are going to ask if I forget
That day in June when the woods were wet,
And you carried me"—here she dropped her head—
"Over the creek; you are going to say
Do I remember that horrid day.
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," she said;
"You are going to say that since that time
You have rather tended to run to rhyme,
And"—her clear glance fell and her cheek grew red—
"And have I noticed your tone was queer.
Why, everybody has seen it here!
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," I said.

"I know what you're going to say," I said;
"You're going to say you've been much annoyed,
And I'm short of tact—you will say divoid—
And I'm clumsy and awkward, and call me Ted,
And I bear abuse like a dear old lamb,
And you'll have me, anyway, just as I am.
Now aren't you, honestly?" "Yes," she said.

—Harper's Weekly.

TELL-TALES.

Oh! don't you remember,
Long time ago,
When the path was in December
Covered o'er with snow?
Then we had a little walk,
Then we had a little talk,
But jealous eyes did soon divine
The footsteps there were not *all* mine.
Oh! the snow,
The tell-tale snow,
Long time ago.

Oh! don't you remember
On that evening fair,
When the jasmine flowers you braided
In the raven hair?
Homeward then I thoughtless strayed
And the jasmine flowers betrayed;
For well the jealous glances knew
No jasmine in our garden grew.
Oh! the flower.
The tell-tale flower,
Long time ago!

And when we were both forbidden
Ever more to meet,
Silly little notes were hidden
By the willow seat;
But vainly for a note we sought—
Could we each other have forgot?
Ah! other knew as well as we
The secret of that hollow tree.
Oh! the tree, the hollow tree,
It betrayed you and me,
Long time ago!

Nitrogenous Fertilizers for Wheat.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS THIS YEAR.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Last winter, in an article on nitrogenous manures, I promised to give you the result of my experiments with the same. These preparations were all mixed under my personal supervision, and the crops drilled, cut, and threshed separately:

Number.	Pounds. MATERIAL.	Ammonia per acre—lbs.	Phos. acid per acre—lbs.	Sulphate Potash per acre—lbs.	Cost per acre.	Yield per acre—bushels.
1.	350 Dis. Bone 150 Kainit...	16½	48½	37	$8.45	21⅞
2.	400 Dis. Bone 100 Kainit...	12	55½	25	9.00	23 3-7
3.	360 Dis. Bone 100 Kainit... 38 Dried Bld	17	49½	25	10.10	27 1-9
4.	300 Dis. Bone 125 Kainit... 75 Dried Bld	19⅞	41½	31½	10.06	29 7-9
5.	250 Dis. Bone 150 Kainit... 100 Dried Bl.	23⅞	34½	37½	9.92	23 5-9
6.	225 Dis. Bone 150 Kainit... 125 Dried Bl.	26 5/16	31	37½	10.17	31 1-9
7.	200 Dis. Bone 150 Kainit... 150 Dried Bl.	29 5/16	27½	37½	10.42	26 2-3
8.	200 Dis. Bone 125 Kainit... 150 Peruv'n Guano, 'Lobos,'	14	56½	44	8.55	20 7-10

The first break above in increase of wheat in correspondence with increase of ammonia, on No. 5, I attribute to the failure to drill evenly. The second break, that is on No. 7, was due to that plat, running along a gravelly hillside in part, which heretofore, I do not think, ever averaged me 12 bushels. The last, No. 8, was an average on 40 acres adjoining above plats. This low yield must be attributed to the Peruvian guano, which I had analyzed and found worth $13 less than I paid for it.

On examining above you will find that the wheat increases with the increase of ammonia, with the exception noted, up to the point where the amounts of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash furnished in fertilizers approach near to the percentage of the same removed in a crop of 25 bushels of wheat per acre—i. e., 25 bushels per acre removes 51.89 pounds of ammonia, 26.10 lbs. af phosphoric acid, and 35.70 lbs. of potash (sulph.) No. 7 approaches nearest, but I have not compared that, because of its gravelly location. On looking at the phosphoric acid, you see an increase of wheat as that decreases, so that this is not the cause of increase; and on comparing potash you see no relative uniformity in the quantity and yield; and we must conclude that the uniform increase of bushels of wheat, with the pounds of ammonia, must be due to the increase of pounds of said ammonia.

These results are so at variance with those claimed by Dr. A. P. S., of Rock Hall, Md., and by Mr. T. R. Crane, of Mantau, Va., in an article on page 719 of your paper, that I must see whether or no they have been accurate and thorough in their experiments as they should have been. Dr. A. P. S., in his numerous letters, has claimed remarkable benefits from his non-nitrogenous manures, but I am compelled to believe that his experiments have been in results all guess-work.

Before harvest the doctor very kindly invited seven or eight farmers to take dinner at his house, where he and his gentle wife made the hours pass very pleasantly. While there the doctor took us out to see his wheat field where he had used several different non-nitrogenous manures, and two, I think, nitrogenous ones; we could not locate the same. I asked the doctor to gratify us by threshing each separately, but he said it was too much trouble. Now if it has always been "*too much* trouble" for the doctor to thresh out his experiments separately, his results have all been guess-work, and hence unreliable. He asked us to estimate his crop; some put it at an average of 25, and some at 18. I believe he got 16 bushels per acre.

Now it is an impossibility to estimate, anyway correctly, results from standing grain side and side in one or two acre, or even larger plats. In my eight experiments I had no one in my field that could see one bushel's difference between them, though they threshed out a difference of 11 bushels.

Now as to Mr. T. R. Crane's experiments, I must examine his phraseology in giving his wheat experiments, as he nowhere gives detailed results, to find whether his experiments are likely to give trustworthy results. In his experiment No. 2, in summing up, he says: "I am very sure there was not one peck more wheat per acre on the land where the most expensive ammoniated fertilizer was used than where the South Carolina rock and kainit was applied." In his No. 3 he says "there was not one particle of difference in the wheat, either in quality or quantity." And in his No. 4 (or last) he says there was no perceptible difference in the yield or quality of wheat (where the same wheat was sown).

Now this is not the language of a man who has cut and threshed his experiments separately, and I am afraid that he, like the Doctor, thought it too much trouble to give up guessing and get at accurate results. If such is the case, his results are not reliable, and are of no other use than to advertise the brand of the fertilizer manufacturer.

As to his neighbor using a high-grade fertilizer, and the New-Englander who threshed his crop (a nitrogenous one), getting more wheat on the same character of land, this is no test of the two, for I have had the same fertilizer in fields seemingly of the same quality and character of land give 100 bushels more on one half than on the other, the driller crossing each half every through. The cause in this case was a heavy manuring on one-half some eight years previously. Unless one knows the previous treatment of the different lands experimented on, he is at a loss very frequently to account for varying results.

Since Mr. Crane is so thoroughly convinced of the uselessness of the artificial applications of ammonia, I would like to ask him to give me the character of land, previous treatment, previous crops and present crops with his non-nitrogenous fertilizers. If he is content with Dr. Sharp's crop of this year I think I can say with Dr. Lawes of England that there certainly ought to be no need of ammonia to raise fifteen or sixteen bushels of wheat to the acre. There is and has been a great deal of South Carolina rock and kainit used in this neighborhood, but I have never known a crop of 18 bushels per acre without the use of ammonia with the rock. Yet I have taken my farm, which produced 14 to 15 bushels per acre when I moved on it, and by liberal use of a highly nitrogeneus combination, have raised the average to 25 or 27 bushels per acre, depending on the season, the land having no rest or grass. My present combination is the result of sixteen years' experiments, six of them by myself, and each year I am the more convinced of the value of ammonia to me.

I should like very much to see experiments with wheat fertilizers, as we have with corn, thoroughly and accurately carried out and reported, whether favorable or unfavorable to one's theory; sown accurately, cut and threshed separately, and in no case have an experimenter deem it too much trouble to carry his experiments to a reliable and intelligent ending.

I hope I have not transgressed too much on your space and patience in giving you the above results of much care and painstaking.

WILBUR ELIASON.

Grove Farm, Kent Co., Md., Oct. 9.

Some of Herbert Spencer's Impressions.

Discussing the conditions and causes of the immense developements of material civilization, which he has observed in this country, developments of which his previous studies had given him no adequate idea, Mr. Herbert Spencer properly gives a prominent place to the inventiveness which has been "so wildly fostered." "Among us in England," he said, "there are many foolish people who, while thinking that a man who toils with his hands has an equitable claim to the product, and, if he has special skill, may rightly have the advantage of it, also hold that if a man toils with his brain, perhaps for years, and, uniting genius with perseverance evolves some valuable invention, the public may rightly claim the benefit. The Americans have been more far-seeing. The enormous museum of patents which I saw at Washington is signicant of the attention paid to inventors' claims; and the nation profits immensely from having, in this direction (though not in all), recognized propety in mental products. Beyond question, in respect of mechanical appliances, the Americans are ahead of all nations."

Touching the probable issue of the gigantic social, political, and racial problems in process of evolution in the United States, Mr. Spencer said:

"No one can form anything more than vague and general conclusions respecting your future. The factors are too numerous, too vast, too far beyond measure in their quantities and intensities. The world has never before seen social phenomena at all comparable with those presented in the United States. A society spreading over enormous tracts, while still preserving its political continuity, is a new thing. This progressive incoporation of vast bodies of immigrants of various bloods has never occurred on such a scale before. Large empires composed of different peoples have, in previous cases, been formed by conquest and annexation. Then your immense plexus of railways and telegraphs tends to consolidate this vast aggregate of States in a way that no such aggregate has ever before been consolidated. And there are many minor co-operating causes unlike those hitherto known. No one can say how it is going to work out. That there will come hereafter troubles of various kinds, and very grave ones, seems highly probable; but all nations have had, and will have, their troubles. Already you have triumphed over one great trouble, and may reasonably hope to triumph over others. It may, I think, be reasonably held that both because of its size and the heterogeneity of its components, the American nation will be a long time in evolving its ultimate form; but that its ultimate form will be high. One great result is, I think, tolerably clear. From biological truths it is to be inferred that the eventful mixture of the allied varieties of the Aryan race forming the population will produce a more powerful type of man more plastic, more adaptable, more capable of under-going the modifications needful for complete social life. I think that whatever difficulties they may have to surmount, and whatever tribulations they may have to pass through, the Americans may reasonably look forward to a time when they will have produced a civilization grander than any the world has known."

News From the Moon.

The telescope has lately revealed some very curious and startling appearances in the moon. Astronomers have been slow to accept the conclusions which these observations suggest, because they have so long believed the moon is a dead planet and incapable of supporting any life upon its surface. This belief is based principally upon the assumed absence of a lunar atmosphere. But these recent observations indicate that the moon has an atmosphere, and, if it has an atmosphere, it may have various forms of life upon its surface differing as much from those upon the earth as the moon itself differs from the earth in its geological and climatological features. It would be very curious if the telescope, the instrument which has banished from the moon the hosts of strange creatures with which the imagination of some of the ancients peopled it, and shown how unfitted it is for the habitation of beings like ourselves and those we see around us, should now make us believe that the moon is the home of beings more grotesque in our eyes perhaps, than any the imagination has pictured. We do not say this is probable, but only that it is suggested by the very interesting observations which have lately been made, and which we shall briefly describe.

On the 27th of March last Mr. Stanley Williams, an English observer was looking at the moon in early evening with a telescope of considerable power, and giving particular attention to that very singular oval valley known to astronomers by the name of Plato. This valley is about sixty miles broad, remarkably level, and surrounded by a ring of mountains averaging something less than 4,000 feet high, but shooting up here and there into peaks nearly as high as Ætna. When the sunlight strikes across the summits of the mountains on one side it throws the shining peaks into splendid relief, but all the valley within remains shrouded in darkness. The sun was just rising upon this mountain ring when Mr. Williams made his observations of Plato, and his eye at once detected a strange appearance. The interior of the valley, which usually appears totally dark at such times, was illuminated with a faint phosphorescent light, making its level floor dimly visible. It was not the effect of reflection from the illuminated mountains, because the interior of the valley was protected from such reflection. Some passing clouds in our atmosphere shut out this interesting scene from the sight of the observer for about an hour. When the sky cleared again, Mr. Williams looked once more, and saw that the strange light had disappeared. Mr. Williams had made a similar observation, in the same spot, about five years ago.

About seven weeks after Mr. Williams' observation which we have described, there was a total eclipse of the sun, and a party of French and English astronomers went to observe it, as the line of totality ran across that country. When these astronomers turned their spectroscopes upon the edge of the moon as it hid the sun on the 17th of May they perceived indications, in the strengthening of certain lines of the spectrum, of the existence of an atmosphere on the moon. This observation, though not unprecedented, was hailed with satisfaction by those who had always contended that the moon was not so dead as it seemed. The existence of an atmosphere would explain the phenomenon which Mr. Williams witnessed in the valley of Plato, as well as various other equally singular observations which have been made by students of the moon from time to time.

But this was not all. On the 19th of May, two days after the eclipse, John G. Jackson, of Delaware, while studying the moon, as he had been accustomed to do for years, with a reflecting telescope, was surprised to see near the western edge of the disk, and over a portion of the flat region known as the Sea of Crises, something which he described as a feathery-looking cloud. Just two months later he saw a similar appearance in the same place. And now Mr. L. E. Trouvelot, a well-known astronomer, commenting upon Stanley Williams' observation, says that he has more than once witnessed similar appearances upon the moon's disk. He has seen lunar landscapes lose their distinctness as if thin clouds were floating over them, and once, around the crater of Kant, he saw what may have been a rare vapor slightly tinged with purple. He has also seen another large crater illuminated with a faint purple light. Mr. Trouvelot thinks these various appearances are manifestations of a lunar atmosphere of a nature yet unknown.

Curious observations of a similar nature can be found scattered here and there in astronomical records reaching back more than a century, but they have generally been looked upon with distrust or totally disregarded. These recent observations give them renewed interest and tend to vindicate their correctness. If it can be shown that the moon has an atmosphere, Sir William Herschel's idea that our satellite is inhabitable will not be deemed so ridiculous as it has seemed to some modern astronomers. We should not expect to obtain any confirmation of the observations of the German telescopist who believed he had discovered a big city and great military works in the moon, but reasons might be shown for thinking that the moon supports life peculiar to itself. The mere possibility of such a thing is somewhat startling, for the moon is really a very near neighbor to the earth. Few, perhaps, realize how close we are to another world besides the earth, but it is a narrow span of space that separates us from the moon. The mean distance is only 240,000 miles, or less than ten times the circuit of the earth, and only about eighty times as far as from here to San Francisco. Not a few sea captains have probably sailed as far as the distance from the earth to the moon. And yet so close at hand as this there is a world differing so widely from the one we dwell upon that we can only admit the possibility of its being inhabited by assuming that its inhabitants are as unlike ourselves as their world is unlike ours.

Josh Billings' Guide to Health.

Never run into debt, not if yu can find anything else to run into.

Be honest if yu can, if yu kant be honest, pray for help.

Marry yung, and if yu make a hit, keep cool and don't brag about it.

Be kind to yure mother in-law, and if necessary, pay for her board at some good hotel.

Bathe thoroly once a week in softe water and kasteel sope, and avoid tite boots.

Exercise in open air, but don't saw wood until yu are obliged to.

Laff every time yu feel tickled, and laff once in a while enny how.

Eat hash washing days, and be thankphull, if yu have to shut yure eyes to do it.

Hold the baby haff the time, and allwuss start the fire in the mornings and put on the tea kittle.

Don't jaw back—it only proves that yu are az big a phool az the other phello.

Never borrow what yu are able to buy, and always have sum things that you won't lend.

Never git in a hurry; you can walk a good deal further in a day than you can run.

Don't sware; it may convince yu, but it iz sure not to convince others.

If yu hav daughters, let yure wife bring them up, if she has got common sense, she can beat all yure theorys.

Don't drink too much nu sider, and however mean yu may be, don't abuze a kow.

Luv and respekt yure wife enny how; it iz a good deal cheaper than to be all the time wishing she was somehow different.

Don't fool with spiritualism; it iz like being a moderate drinker, sure to beat yu at last.

Don't have enny rules for long life that yu won't break; be prepared to-day to die to-morrow, iz the best creed for long life I kno of.

Keep yure hed cool and yure feet dri, and breathe thru yure noze az much az yu kan.

Don't be a klown if yu ken help it, people don't respekt enny thing mutch that they ken only laff at.

If yu kan't get a haff a loaf take a whole one, a whole loaf iz better than no bread.

Don't miss any phun, not if you hav to go 10 miles out of yure way to find it.

Don't keep but one dog, there iz no man but a man pauper able to keep three.

NOTE.—Bi trieing to follow the abuv guide to health and happiness, the Billings family has bekum what it iz.

Food Makes the Man.

Speaking roughly, says the *Lancet*, about three-fourths, by weight, of the body of man is constituted by the fluid he consumes, and the remaining fourth by the solid material he appropriates. It is therefore no figure of speech to say that food makes the man. We might even put the case in a stronger light and affirm that the man *is* the food. It is strictly and litterally true, that "A man who drinks beer thinks beer." We make this concession to the tetotalers, and will add that good sound beer is by no means a bad thought factor, whatever may be the intellectual value of the commodity commonly sold and consumed under that name! It cannot obviously be a matter of indifference what a man eats and drinks. He is, in fact, choosing his animal and moral character when he selects his food. It is impossible for him to change his inherited nature, simply because modifications of development occupy more than an individual life, but he can help to make the particular stock to which he belongs more or less beery or fleshy or watery, and so on, by the way he feeds. We know the effect the feeding of animals has on their temper and very natures; how the dog fed on raw meat and chained up so that he cannot work off the superfluous nitrogenized material by exercise becomes a savage beast, while the same creature fed on bread and milk would be tame as a lamb. The same law of results is applicable to man, and every living organism is propagated "in its kind" with a physical and mental likeness. Happily the truth is beginning, though slowly and imperfectly, to find a recognition it has long been denied.

THE *Building News* relates a singular misfortune which has occurred to a small church in Andover, Mass., which seems to be in process of being eaten up bodily and swept away. The church was erected about six years ago, and is finished with what is said to be ash, but has more the appearance of chestnut, which often closely resembles the coarser kinds of ash. A year or two after its completion the sexton noticed little heaps of dust on the carpet near the walls. These grew more and more frequent, and appeared in various portions of the building, so that they had to be gathered up regularly every week, and on searching for their cause the wood of the baseboards and portions of the pews was found to be completely riddled with holes made by small, round, black or blue worms, the *debris* of whose borings fell out occasionally upon the floor in the form of dust. Unlike most boring worms, this species seems not to object to the taste of varnish, for the polished surface of the wood is pierced in thousands of places. The stock was regarded as completely seasoned and in good condition when put into the building, but it would seem that it must have contained the embryos of the insects, for the finish of the galleries is attacked equally with that of the ground floor. If any of our readers, adds the *News*, met with a similar case we should be pleased to receive an account of it, and if any know of a remedy, the trustees of the church would be glad to avail themselves of it.

Don'ts for the Girls.

Don't run down your lady friends in their absence, it's a mighty mean trait.

Don't flirt.
Don't talk slang.
Don't put on airs.
Don't arrest attention.
Don't learn to be cranky.
Don't think it's pretty to be pert.
Don't make a drudge of your mother.
Don't say "no" when you mean "yes."
Don't meddle with other people's beaux.
Don't make a fright of yourself to be in the prevailing fashion.
Don't engage in picking up chance acquaintance on the street.
Don't look on every young man as a good-natured ice cream freezer.
Don't make up your mind to be sweet on everybody's brother but your own.
Don't marry a man who has no evident way of supporting you. Love and starvation are played out.
Don't lose your heart on a Darwinian specimen who parts his hair in the middle. There are plenty of men who want wives, wait patiently, and you will get one.

Prince Jesse Grant.

I was told the other day by a friend who happened to be at Windsor when Gen. Grant and his son Jesse dined there with the Queen, and stayed all night at the castle, the following, which may be of interest to those who know young Grant and his ways. There were a good many stories told at the time at the young man's expense, I remember, most of which got into the papers, but I don't think this wrs ever made public:

Mr. Jesse, it seems, was sitting in the smoking-room of the castle with half a dozen others (the General not yet having joined the party), smoking away and holding forth at the same time with a tumbler of brandy and soda on the arm of his chair. "There is one thing about this country of yours, gentlemen," he said, when the first lull in the conversation gave him a good opening, "which strikes me as peculiar. It is this: Take your Prince of Wales, here. Let him go out shooting tomorrow morning and not come home at night. Why, the whole country would be up in arms out looking for him. Ain't that so?" There was a general acquiescence. "Well, suppose now I should go out for a hunt at home and be gone six months, do you think any one in the whole of America, except my own folks, would care a cent? Not much."—*London Cor. of the Argonaut.*

THE promising discoveries of coal in Iowa have been followed by not less promising discoveries in iron ore.

A CHICAGO man gave bail for the woman who had shot him, in order that she might be free to nurse him while he was recovering from the dangerous wound. She had intended to kill him, but he believed that she was sorry, and would take the best care of him as a matter of self-respect.

Strength for Mind and Body.

There is more strength restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. This explains why invalids find it such a wonderful invigorator for mind and body.—Adv.

'Here is an excuse from father for absence yesterday,' said a school boy at Paris, Ky., handing a piece of paper to Prof. Yerks, 'and here is something from me;' and he shot the teacher.

☞ Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 10 cts. A child can use with perfect success.

WATCHERS were with the shrouded and supposed dead body of Mrs. Pettit, at Fort Wayne, Ind., when an unmistakable sight frightened them, and it was found that she was alive. She will probably recover.

CLEANLINESS and purity make Parker's Hair Balsam the favorite for restoring the youthful color to gray hair.—Adv.

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